

REMARKS

In the Office Action mailed February 12, 2008 the Office noted that claims 23-42 were pending and rejected claims 23-42. Claims 25, 26, 29, 36 and 37 have been amended, no claims have been canceled, claims 43 and 44 have been added, and, thus, in view of the foregoing claims 23-44 remain pending for reconsideration which is requested. No new matter has been added. The Office's rejections and objections are traversed below.

CLAIM OBJECTION

Claim 29 stands objected to for informalities. In particular, the Office asserts that the claim contains a typographical error. The Applicants have amended the claim.

Withdrawal of the objection is respectfully requested.

REJECTIONS under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 23-42 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by RFC 2131 - *Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol*. The Applicants respectfully disagree and traverse the rejection with an argument.

DHCP discusses a method of **dynamically** configuring hosts. This is as opposed to the present invention in which **"resources are reserved** by a resource manager for an application

or a group of applications within a time interval defined by a start-time and a stop-time," as in claim 23 (emphasis added). DHCP has no concept of the reservation prior to an initial request for a lease of an IP address as it has no concept of a start-time.

On page 3 of the Office Action, the Office asserts that DHCP, Ch. 1, 2nd discloses "[a] method for reserving network resources within an IP network, wherein the resources are reserved by a resource manager for an application or a group of applications within a time interval defined by a start-time and a stop-time," as in claim 23.

However, DHCP, CH.1, 5th paragraph states

DHCP is built on a client-server model, where designated DHCP server hosts allocate network addresses and **deliver configuration parameters to dynamically configured hosts**. Throughout the remainder of this document, the term "server" refers to a host providing initialization parameters through DHCP, and the term "client" refers to a host requesting initialization parameters from a DHCP server. [Emphasis added]

Thus, DHCP, merely discusses the server delivers network address and other unnamed parameters to the client who request configuration. Nothing states the request is made by reservation for a particular period with a defined start-time and end-time. There is no mention of a start or end time.

On page 3 of the Office Action, it is asserted that DHCP, Ch. 1, 5th paragraph; and Ch. 1.6 paragraphs 8-10 disclose "guaranteeing said resources between said start-time and said

stop-time," as in claim 23.

The Applicant acknowledges that DHCP, Ch. 1, 5th paragraph discusses assigning an IP address for a limited period of time or until the client relinquishes the address.

However, DHCP, Ch. 2.2, 1st paragraph states "[t]he basic mechanism for the dynamic allocation of network addresses is simple: a client requests the use of an address for some period of time." Thus, the client makes a request for a period of time. Nothing states that the time has a start time and an end-time, for example, stating at 1300 hours stopping at 1500 hours, but instead 2 hours (a period of time). Further, the request for an IP address as in DHCP is made upon the DHCPDISCOVER, DHCPOFFER and DHCPREQUEST sequence being executed between the client and DHCP server. The DHCPDISCOVER broadcast by the client does not define when in the future a DHCPOFFER should be made by the server or servers, it is simply responded to. Further, the DHCPREQUEST in response to a DHCPOFFER does not define a time in the future (i.e. start-time) when the IP address is requested. (See DHCP Ch. 3.1)

Thus, DHCP does not discuss a start-time and stop-time that a reservation for a network resource is made as recited in the present claims.

As DHCP only discusses a period of time, not a start-time and a stop-time, it therefore does not disclose "keeping

said resources for the application after said stop-time has expired if said application still needs resources, wherein the resource manager is keeping a list of active reservations that have expired after said stop-time," as in claim 23.

Claim 34 is of a different statutory type, however, claim 34 recites features as discussed above. Therefore, for at least the reasons discussed above, the features of claim 23 and 34 and the claims dependent therefrom are not disclosed by DHCP.

As regards claim 25, nowhere in DHCP is there discussed an individual start-time. While a start-time and stop-time may define a period of time. A period of time as in DHCP only defines an elapsed time from the beginning of some other event, such as the DHCPDISCOVER. Therefore, no individual start-time is defined by DHCP.

As regards claim 31, the Applicants respectfully disagree that an increase in clients increases bandwidth. For example, three new machines are added to a network, but after an initial allocation of an IP address they make no network requests other than an occasional housekeeping message. Such an added client does not diminish the amount of bandwidth on the network. Therefore, when allocating resources DHCP does not determine whether to allocate resources based on bandwidth.

NEW CLAIMS

Claim 43 and 44 are new. Support for claims 43 and 44

may be found, for example, in Fig. 7 and the support text of the Specification. The Applicants submit that no new matter has been added. The prior art of record fails to disclose that the start-time is set to a time in the future.

SUMMARY

It is submitted that the claims satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 102. It is also submitted that claims 23-44 continue to be allowable. It is further submitted that the claims are not taught, disclosed or suggested by the prior art. The claims are therefore in a condition suitable for allowance. An early Notice of Allowance is requested.

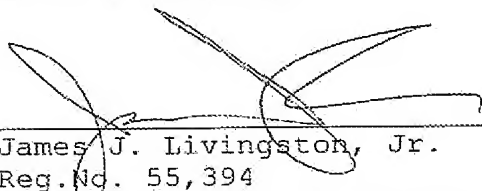
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Respectfully submitted,

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